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A

LECTURE,

INTRODUCTORY TO THE COURSE OF LECTURES

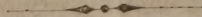
IN THE

MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF YALE COLLEGE,

September 29, 1853.

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Professor of Surgery.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF THE CLASS.



NEW HAVEN:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM H. STANLEY,

1853.

INTRODUCTORY LECTURE.

GENTLEMEN—

It has been assigned to me by my colleagues, to address you upon your first assembling here, and to welcome you to the Medical Institution of Yale College, and I perform the duty with much pleasure. It is always pleasant to meet a class of young men, at their first coming together, when about to engage in any honorable mental pursuit. There is seen in them a freshness of mind, a readiness to receive instruction, and an eagerness in following their employment, which is always gratifying to those who are engaged in aiding them in their pursuit of knowledge. This gratification is heightened by looking at them, not only as they are now, but as they are to be hereafter. The traveller whose eye is delighted with the incipient mountain stream as it dashes forward in its rapid, beautiful, though perhaps devious course, is still more pleased as he follows it in contemplation until he sees it formed, by gradual accumulation, into a mighty river, when it becomes the land fertilizer, the machine and engine mover, the commerce bearer of the region which it traverses, and perhaps its waters gathered together by the hand of art and poured into some populous city it performs the office of the skillful physician, in communicating enjoyment, health and long life to its inhabitants. So we look forward in the confident hope, that you, after having properly prepared yourselves, by careful, diligent and persevering study for your profession, and having met with and overcome the cares and trials and perplexities of your early professional life, will gratify us with the knowledge that you are numbered among the standard

bearers of the profession of medicine. This gratification we have often experienced in regard to those who have preceded you, and we have always felt, and shall continue to feel that this is our highest reward for any care and labor which we have bestowed upon the business of instruction.

As this Institution is of long standing, there being four only in the United States of an older date, I have thought that some account of its commencement and progress may be interesting to you ; and as I have been connected with it from the beginning, a statement of this kind may as appropriately be made by me as by any one.

It is now forty years since the first class of medical students assembled here, and the first course of instruction was begun. The Institution had been organized the year before by the appointment of four acting professors in the several branches of medical science. These were, Nathan Smith, M. D., Prof. B. Silliman ; Eli Ives, M. D., and he who now addresses you. Another was also appointed at the same time, the learned and distinguished Eneas Monson, M. D., who on account of his advanced age, he being then eighty years old, declined entering upon the active duties of an instructor. We were however for many years cheered by his presence among us, and by his approbation of our labors. Of the four professors then appointed, Dr. Smith was the oldest. At the time of his appointment here, he was in the vigor of mature manhood, had been much accustomed to the business of instruction in the Medical School of Dartmouth College, which he established about twenty years before, and which attained a high reputation, mainly by his efforts ; was thoroughly skilled as a physician and surgeon, and was perhaps more extensively and favorably known than any other medical man in New England. His residence here and his connection with this School, was in all respects happy and prosperous. His reputation, before great, was increased, the influence of his ardent zeal in the profession tempered with sound judgment, greatly advanced, especially the surgical department of the profession. His connection with the Institution continued for about fifteen years,

when it was ended by his death in January, 1829. Of Professors Silliman and Ives, who after a connection with the School of forty years, have resigned the place of active instructors, it is proper for me at present to say only, that their labors have been efficient, successful and most fully appreciated by the profession and by the community. For a period of forty years we have labored together as we were able for the interest of the Institution, with entire unity of purpose and harmony of action. Appointed as an instructor here at an early period of life, with no professional experience, and with an imperfect knowledge of the branch I was to teach, I have always felt the strongest obligations to my colleagues, and to the other members of the profession, for sustaining me in a position, the duties of which I was illy prepared to fulfill; and I take pleasure in availing myself of this opportunity to acknowledge these obligations.

By the death of Dr. Smith, the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Surgery was made vacant. Dr. Ives was transferred to the former, while that of Surgery was filled by the appointment to the place of Thomas Hubbard, M. D., Dr. Hubbard, then residing in Pomfret, had been long known as the most active, efficient and successful Surgeon in the eastern part of the State. This position he had attained by his own industry and great energy of character, with few advantages of early education. His connection with the School was happy and successful. His long experience, together with his great industry in gathering from the writings of those who had preceded him all that was known of surgery, rendered his lectures in a high degree instructive and interesting, while his force and integrity of character gained for him the respect of the students, and of the profession. At his decease in 1838, the department of Surgery devolved upon the one who now occupies it. In 1839, William Tully, M. D., extensively known for his acquaintance with *Materia Medica*, and especially with the indigenous medical plants, was appointed Professor of *Materia Medica*, in which office he continued until his resignation in 1842. The place thus vacated was filled by Henry Bronson,

M. D., who after a year's retirement again occupies it, much to our satisfaction, as I doubt not it will be to yours also. The department of Anatomy, made vacant in 1838, by the transfer of the incumbent to that of surgery, was placed in charge of Charles Hooker, M. D., who still bestows upon it his efficient and valuable services. For several years after the School was established, but little time was devoted to the department of Midwifery. A few highly instructive and useful lectures were given upon it by Dr. Smith. His time however, was too fully occupied by his other duties, to devote to it that attention which its importance demanded. For several years before his death, a private course of lectures upon that branch was given by me, which was attended by those of the class who choose to do so, and usually by a considerable portion of them. In 1830, Timothy P. Beers, M. D., thoroughly skilled by long experience in this branch of the profession, was appointed Professor of Obstetrics, a position which he still occupies, in an honorable manner.

Worthington Hooker, M. D., was appointed our Associate, as Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, in 1852. We are gratified in the belief that he will long occupy and adorn it, to the advantage of those who resort here for instruction, and the increase of the character of the Institution.

The appointment of B. Silliman, Jr., to the chair of Chemistry which has been recently made, to fill the place from which his father has retired, completes what has been done in this Institution in regard to its Instructors, for a period of forty years.

You will have noticed that of the four who were first appointed, three have remained in their places for the whole period of forty years, and that of the others subsequently appointed, few changes have taken place; two only have died, and until recently, one only has resigned. My own connection with it for a period now so long, must soon terminate. Whenever and however it may end, I can look back upon it with no other feelings than those of high gratification.

The class which assembled here in Nov. 1813, consisted of

thirty-three members; in 1815, the number was sixty-three, and this number was increased until in 1822, there were ninety-three in attendance. From this time the number gradually lessened and for the past ten years there has been an average attendance of about forty.

At the time of the establishment of the School, there were but four others in the United States; one at Philadelphia, one at New York, one at Boston, and one at Dartmouth College. A few courses of Medical Lectures had been delivered many years before in Rhode Island, principally by a Dr. Hunter, who I believe accompanied Bishop Berkeley to this country. These however had been long discontinued. About 1825, Medical Schools began to be established in various parts of New England, and in New York and Ohio. As many of those who resorted here belonged to those regions, they were naturally attracted to the neighboring institutions, and the number who came here was consequently diminished. At the same time also, in consequence of the rivalry which has existed among numerous schools in the country, they were led to adopt extraordinary, not to say unbecoming measures, but such as we have not thought best to imitate, to attract students to them. To these causes the diminution of our classes may be fairly attributed. Modesty might lead me to assign as another cause of this, our own deficiency as instructors. If I could believe that this result would have been produced by the failure of one in the performance of his duty, I should readily allow it to be so. When however, I know who my colleagues have been, I cannot admit this as having led to it.

From the commencement of the Institution in 1813, to the present time, six hundred and fifty-two students have completed a full course of medical study, and have received the Degree of Doctor of Medicine; and besides these three hundred and eighteen, who had attended one course of lectures only, have been licensed to practice, by the Connecticut Medical Society; so that nearly one thousand physicians have been introduced into practice from the School. Of these, eleven have been appointed professors, in the medical schools of the coun-

try; two have been selected to take charge of public lunatic asylums, and several others have been connected with such institutions; five or six have been appointed medical missionaries at several of the stations which are sustained by the christian community of this country, where they have become highly useful and distinguished. The remainder of them, who continue in the profession, are widely dispersed over the country, and we have often the satisfaction to hear of them, that they are the prominent and distinguished medical men of the region where they dwell. We believe therefore, that the work in which we have been engaged, is a good work; that many have been trained here for lives of usefulness, and that the interests of medical science, and the cause of humanity have been promoted.

This Institution at its establishment was placed more directly under academic regulations than any other in the country. This was done in accordance with the strongly expressed wishes of the late President Dwight. He urged its adoption upon the ground that in this way, the character of the young men who came here, in morals and good conduct, could be more efficiently preserved and improved than in any other. According to this plan, as many of the students as would be thus accommodated, had rooms in the College building, while others took rooms in the immediate neighborhood; commons were established, at which they took their meals, and morning and evening prayers were regularly attended. A code of laws, similar to those of the academical department was enacted by the corporation, for the regulation of their conduct, with suitable penalties annexed, and to the observance of these laws every student was required to give his assent. The classes, in short, were considered as members of a family, and all the arrangements suitable to preserve order, and promote good conduct among the members of a well regulated family were adopted, and so far as need be, enforced. This was continued in operation for a number, I do not recollect how many years. It was however found to be too cumbersome, and not well adapted to classes which were to continue

together for a few months only at a time, and one portion of it after another fell into disuse, until the system itself gradually disappeared.

The building in which we are now assembled has been the only one occupied by the Institution. It was erected by the Honorable James Hillhouse, for a different purpose, probably for a hotel. Before it was completed however, its arrangements were altered so as to fit it for the convenience of the school; a single lecture room was prepared in the upper story, and the remainder of the building was prepared as lodging and study rooms for the students. Many alterations since have been made in it at various times, until it has been provided with commodious lecture rooms, an extensive hall for anatomical and other suitable collections, a Library, and other rooms adapted to the business of a Medical School.

The Anatomical Museum consisted at first of a few preparations made by me in Philadelphia, and some others purchased these at an expense of fifty dollars, together with about as many brought by Dr. Smith from Hanover. One of the smallest cases in the Museum would easily contain them all. Until recently nearly all the additions which have been made to it have been prepared here by ourselves, or under our direction. Of late, large additions, principally of artificial preparations have been procured by purchase. By these accumulations, the Museum has become one of great value, and I hazard nothing in the assertion that for every useful purpose in illustrating the various courses of lectures, it is excelled in extent and variety by few in the country.

Of funds, the Institution at its commencement was entirely destitute. The corporation of the College appropriated from the College treasury, a few hundred dollars to defray several small necessary expenses, which sum was subsequently refunded to it. In 1814, the State received fifty thousand dollars from the Phoenix Bank of Hartford, as a bonus for its charter. Of this sum twenty thousand dollars was appropriated by the Legislature to the Institution, through the influence of J. Hillhouse, Esq., Dr. Smith, and other friends of the College.

This is the only benefaction which has been made to it by the public. It is a fact more interesting to the politician than to the physician, that a controversy sprang up in regard to the disposition of a portion of the Phoenix Bank bonus, ten thousand dollars being claimed and ultimately obtained by the trustees of the fund for the support of the Bishop, which combining with other causes, produced the most prominent political revolution which has taken place, in recent times in the State. Since then, others funds have been contributed by a few individuals, the largest of which was five thousand dollars by the late Israel Munson, a native of New Haven, but for the principal portion of his life a wealthy and liberal merchant of Boston.

From the funds thus obtained, this building has been purchased, and frequently altered to adapt it more commodiously to its purposes; the cabinet has been procured, and additions made to the library. A valuable portion of the library, about two hundred and fifty volumes, was the bequest of Dr. Lewis Heermann. Dr. Heermann was a German by birth; studied medicine in his native country; came to this country in the early part of his life, entered the Navy as a Surgeon about the year 1800, and continued in the service of the country until his death. He was a gentleman of an acute and vigorous mind, well versed in his profession, especially in Military Surgery, and abounding in kind and generous feelings. During the winter following the death of Dr. Smith, when there was a deficiency of instruction on Surgery, he favored the class then in attendance with a few lectures on Military Surgery which were of great practical value.

In addition to defraying the expenses of the Institution, a portion of the funds which have been procured, has been reserved, which yields an annual income of about one thousand dollars. This is expended as it accrues, to defray the incidental expenses of the Institution, to increase the library and Museum, and for a variety of other purposes, beneficial to the students in attendance.

At the commencement of the School, the lectures were continued during the two winter terms of the College, from

the 1st of November to about the first of May, interrupted by the winter vacation. This continued for one year only. For several succeeding years the lecture term was five months without a vacation, ending about the first of April. During this period, four or five weekly lectures were given by each professor, so that abundant time was allowed for study and recreation. As the course continued for a longer time than any other in the country, this was a continual source of complaint among the students, so much so, that after about four months attendance, few remained except those who proposed to be examined. In consequence of this, the time of the lectures was reduced to four months, which was then the longest period of lectures in the country.

The subject of the proper length of the lecture term in the Medical Schools has been much agitated for several years past. At every meeting of the American Medical Association, it has formed a prominent topic of discussion. The often expressed opinion of the Association has been that the term should be continued for six or at the least for five months. As this opinion so frequently expressed by so respectable and influential a portion of the profession as that belonging to the National Association, has been productive of so small a result, three or four only of the schools having complied with it, and those only partially, a suspicion may very naturally arise, that the course recommended may not be the best one. So far as I know, none of the instructors in the medical schools object to a prolonged course, because it would impose upon them a longer period of labor; but many have doubted whether such a course would be advantageous to the students. The subject deserves a brief consideration. If it were true, that all which the medical student should know could be acquired in the lecture room, it would be equally true that the longer the lecture term, within reasonable limits, the better it would be for him. It is certainly true, that a knowledge of some of the branches with which he should become familiar, all those which require illustration and demonstration, such as Anatomy, Chemistry and the practical parts of Surgery and

Obstetrics, can be best acquired in the lecture room; indeed they can be acquired easily and thoroughly no where else. If however, the student depends solely upon the lectures which he hears, however excellent, numerous or prolonged they may be, for all that he is to know, he will find himself miserably prepared to perform the duties of his profession. Much beyond this must be learned by diligent and careful study of the best authors; much by observing those suffering with disease, and much by watching the effect of remedies upon them, as administered by those already skilled in the profession. It is therefore a question of interest, what portion of the time of the pupil can be profitably devoted to the hearing of lectures, and what to the other modes of study. Without pursuing this topic as far as I at first intended, it must be dismissed with an expression of the opinion, in which I believe I am sustained by my colleagues, that the length of the lecture term, as it is now arranged in most of the medical schools of the country, while the remainder of the year is devoted to diligent study with a private instructor, and in clinical observations under his direction, is better adapted than any other to the wants of the great body of students, and will better prepare them for the duties of their profession.

In the charter of this Institution, a novel feature was introduced, in the organization of a Board of Examiners of the candidates for a License or Degree. This office has been held for the most part by the professors of the schools only. So much uneasiness has been excited by this arrangement, that the propriety of committing the business of examination to other hands has been much agitated by the members of the profession, and especially by the National Medical Association. How far this feeling has been excited by zeal for the profession, or by an unconscious jealousy of those engaged in the business of instruction, cannot perhaps be determined. A degree of reluctance was felt on the part of some of the members of the Connecticut Medical Society, to relinquish to this school the power of granting Licenses and Degrees, which had been enjoyed by the Society for many years. To allay this, it was

agreed that the Board of Examiners should consist in addition to the professors, of an equal number appointed by the Connecticut Medical Society, of whom the President of the Society should be one, with a vote at all times, and a casting vote if there should be a tie ; thus virtually placing the power of granting the degree in the hands of the society. The result of this arrangement has been eminently happy ; all unpleasant feeling was at once and forever allayed ; the members of the society became interested in the school ; we have at all times had the benefit of their counsel and support, and it gives me pleasure to state, that no instance of disagreement has ever arisen among the members of the Board, or between the School and State Society ; on the contrary each has regarded the other as a fellow-laborer in the endeavor to promote and advance the interests of medical science.

Having thus briefly stated the origin and progress of this school for the forty years of its existence, I again welcome you to the Medical Institution of Yale College, and assure you of our hearty co-operation with you in your efforts to master the intricacies and to become familiar with the details of medical science. Many, perhaps all of you, even at the beginning of your studies, look forward with some apprehensive misgivings, to the time when you will be called upon to encounter the labors, the trials, and the responsibilities of the practicing physician. The cares and responsibilities of the medical man have been often detailed with sufficient minuteness to startle from his course any one but the determined man, if the statements were to be fully realized. It is to be remembered however, that no course of life is uniformly smooth, and that no employment is without its trials. Responsibility is always attached to trust ; care and labor always belong to high attainments, and disappointments, often grievous to be borne, befall men in every station and every employment. These can be avoided, and only partially then, by abandoning every useful business, and every high aspiration. He who would do, must also dare, and often endure. Instead of dwelling upon these subjects, it is more in accordance with my feelings to

point out to you, very briefly, some of the advantages and pleasures which belong to the life of a physician, and of which every one may measurably partake.

The first advantage which I mention is, that every physician, properly educated and prepared for his profession, has a definite, assured and acknowledged position in society. As a heritage of his profession he is entitled to associate upon equal terms, with the wise and the good, with men in every station, wherever he may be placed. This is no mean advantage. In addition to the gratification which springs from such associations, the fact that he is of necessity in such a position, stimulates his exertions, encircles him with the strongest barriers against sluggishness and vicious indulgencies, and helps him forward in his career of usefulness. It requires strong temptations conspiring, with the "*facile decencus*" to prevail against one who is surrounded and sustained by the wisdom and strength of his associates. At the same time the kind of intercourse which he holds with his patients and their families, is of the most gratifying kind. Into whatever family he enters, he is received as a friend. He is fully confided in by all whose confidence is of any worth. To him are entrusted their cares and trials, their fears and hopes, their infirmities, and it may be their frailties, as well as their bodily diseases, in the full confidence that such trust will not be abused. The feeling of trust-worthiness which this produces in his own mind, is a large reward for his labor and anxiety.

Another advantage of the medical profession is, that the mind of the physician is not, and if he is any degree faithful to his duties cannot be continually occupied with mere pecuniary matters. He has a right to be sure, to look forward to a fair remuneration for his services, and usually receives it; but his mind must be mainly occupied with other and higher interests. His duty to his patients, his anxiety for their recovery, his careful study of their diseases and of the means of relieving them, will engross his best and most diligent thoughts, and he will soon find that there are other books more interesting than his day book and ledger. It is a misfortune at-

tached to any employment, that its pecuniary results are its principle attraction. The business that is necessarily begun and pursued under the influence of the often repeated and much praised maxim, a penny saved is two pence clear, and a pin a day is a groat a year, cannot do much in elevating the mind, or ennobling the feelings, or in raising the man much above the earth on which he dwells.

It is true that such employments may be and often are followed by the liberal minded man, without self deterioration ; still their tendency is to belittle the mind, and to narrow the feelings into the compass of selfishness. I do not mean by this that a business is to be avoided as injurious, merely because it is profitable ; a gainful employment may be safely followed, so long as the occupation which it gives to the body and mind is its principle attraction.

The mechanic may construct a machine in the hope of a large reward, and yet receive a far higher gratification from the successful exertion of his faculties, and this may be and often is the controlling motive of his labor rather than the pecuniary result. The merchant, while his gains are counted by thousands, may yet be more richly rewarded by the consciousness that his is the controlling mind of large and important interests, that he is successful in developing the resources of his country, and that he is ministering largely to the happiness of his fellow men. In all such cares, though accumulation may follow thrift, yet to accumulate is not made the chief purpose of life. From the temptation so prevalent in many other employments, to pursue gain with greediness, the physician is guarded, by the full and constant pre-occupation of his mind by other and higher thoughts, as well as by the early learnt truth that such a pursuit will be unavailing. The physician who engages in his business with the purpose of becoming rich uppermost in his heart, is very apt soon to leave it, and to become the nostrum monger, or the 'pathy' follower, or to engage in some pursuit more congenial to his spirit, and more likely to gratify his desire. This freedom from temptation to

petty gains, and resulting avarice, growing out of the business of the physician is one of its important advantages.

Another advantage of the profession, and one which contributes largely to the happiness of the physician, is that it compels him to possess or to assume cheerfulness of disposition, kindness of demeanor, and a readiness to perform acts of beneficence. These constitute no inconsiderable portion of his stock in trade, and without a liberal share of them he will soon become bankrupt. He must be kind to his patients, considerate of their feelings, patient of their complaints, though they may often seem to be unreasonable, and ready to afford them consolation and relief. He must therefore cultivate these feelings until they become a part of his very constitution. He who commences a course of this kind from the necessity of his position, will soon learn to continue it from the love of it; as the features which often called upon to express any one of the strong emotions of the mind, joy or sorrow, pleasure or pain, will become ultimately formed or moulded, so that what at first was transient, will become their habitual expression, so the mind into which any strong emotions habitually enter, whether of necessity, and more especially, when of choice, falls more and more under the influence of such feelings, until it become the controlling power of its actions. This in-working of the kind feelings which he is so often called upon to express and to experience, is so effective, that it is rare to find a physician advanced in life, who is other than a cheerful, social and benevolent man. The influence of this state upon his own happiness can hardly be over-estimated. It is a law of our nature as definite and as operative as the law of gravitation in its effects upon material bodies, that to do good to others, is to gain it for ourselves, and that our own happiness is very nearly in proportion to the active exertions which are made to promote the happiness of our fellow men.

After all however, the chief source of the physician's enjoyment springs from the successful result of his efforts to relieve distress, remove disease, and rescue the dying from their danger. As very much of his often disheartening anxiety and

despondency is occasioned by the unfavorable termination of the cases submitted to his care, so his greatest joy grows out of those which end favorably. And it is to be remembered that by far the larger number of cases even of dangerous diseases, end in recovery. There is a pleasure, unappreciable except by experience, in the consciousness of power over disease and of ability to conduct it to a favorable end ; there is joy that the life of one dear to many and perhaps important to the community is saved ; there is the feeling of gratitude fairly earned and often liberally bestowed. It is doubtful whether the physician ever feels a more honest and gratifying elation, than upon the recovery of his first patient from dangerous sickness. It is difficult to describe the emotion of the physician, who after long watching the progress of a dangerous sickness, first sees the light of hope breaking in upon the darkness with which it has been shrouded. The case perhaps is better illustrated than described. For the purpose then of this illustration, visit with me that silent chamber, where the close drawn curtains, the array of medicines, the noiseless attendants, all indicate the abode of sickness. Tread softly, for here disease and perhaps death is dealing with his victim. There in utter helplessness lies the husband and father of the family, shorn of his strength, both of body and mind, burning with fever, tortured with pain, and apparently going down steadily, if not quietly to the grave. Bending over him is the wife and mother of his children, pale and care-worn, every sigh and tear suppressed by deep anxiety, almost hopeless of relief, except that there still lingers about her heart, confidence in her physician, and trust in the mercy of God. Seated by the bedside is the physician, anxious but calm, with no emotion appearing in his countenance but of quiet, keen observation. How carefully he inquires of every circumstance which has occurred since his last visit ; how he scrutinizes every feature of the patient, examining with every sense his breathing, pulse, skin, and every thing which may afford a hint of what is going on within him ; and while he thus watches, there is a brightning

up of his features, a smile plays upon his lips, and a light beams from his eyes, a combined expression of hope, joy and triumph, which tells more plainly than speech, that the hour long hoped for has come, that the crisis of the disease is past, and that his patient is safe. And when he announces this fact to that anxious, trembling household, his labor and care have received their full reward. Thus the physician in his course gathers a rich harvest of gratification and of kind regard.

Look with me upon that child, lying in its mother's arms. Its pale skin, contrasted with the deep purple hue of the lips and cheeks, the free perspiration, the powerless limbs, the hurrid, imperfect breathing, the agonizing sense of impending suffocation, with the eyes wildly staring upon every surrounding face imploring relief, all tell of approaching death from obstructed respiration. A few touches of the knife skillfully directed, open the air passages, the foreign body which produced the difficulty is removed; the breathing is relieved, the color returns to the face, composure to the features, and the child looks up and smiles in the face of the surgeon with thankfulness for the conscious relief. Thus the surgeon receives his reward.

In cases slighter than these there is continual gratification afforded to the physician in his intercourse with the sick. It is pleasant to him to assure an apprehensive patient, that the disease from which he fears danger, is a slight one, and easily remedied; that a cough which he has been led to believe threatens consumption, is of no moment; that a tumor which in his fears is malignant, is in truth free of all apprehended danger; or, as is true in a thousand other cases in which danger is actually present, that it can by appropriate treatment, be avoided and health restored.

Thus the physician, though his path is often tangled and obstructed, is still cheered on his way by the consciousness of success, and by the re-flow upon himself of the happiness which he has communicated to others.

These pleasures however, to be enjoyed, must be won by assiduous, persevering study and labor. They will not flow

upon the titular physician, because he may have learnt how to feel the pulse, to examine the tongue and to administer a cathartic or an emetic.

There must be the careful diligent study of the pupil, the patient, laborious, watchfulness of the practitioner during his early professional life ; the observing eye, the reflecting mind and the kind and honest heart, to insure such results.

To the studies which are to begin your preparation for a course of professional usefulness, we invite your attention. While we shall endeavor to perform our duty to you in the way of instruction, we ask of you to perform your whole duty to yourselves. When your course of preparatory study is ended, and you are prepared to enter upon the active duties of your chosen profession, your future course, whether it is to be prosperous or adverse, is mainly in your own hands. When that time comes we trust that you will enter upon it with a full sense of the responsibility which you owe to yourselves, to the profession, to the community of which you may become honored members, and to God.